it will be seen that the Gondwana forms were present in the lowest sediments of the series, while the Northern elements, appearing a little later, seem to become more abundant and varied in the higher beds.

The total flora, so far as yet discovered, is in the following

LIST OF THE FOSSIL PLANTS FROM THE COAL-FIELDS OF BRAZIL.

Reinschia australis Bert. & Ben., var. *brasiliensis* n. var.
Rosellinites Gangamopteridis n. sp.
Hysterites brasiliensis n. sp.
Equisetites calamitinoides n. sp.
Schizoneura? sp.
Phyllotheca Griesbachi Zeill.
Phyllotheca Muelleriana n. sp.
Phyllotheca (*?*) sp.
Lycopodiopsis Derbyi Re.
Lepidodendron Pedroanum (Carr.) Zeill.
Lepidophloios laricinus Sternb.
Sigillaria Brardii Brongn.
Sigillaria australis n. sp.
Sigillaria sp.
Sigillaria (*?*) *muralis* n. sp.
Sphenopteris hastata McCoy?
Sphenopteris sp.
Psaronius brasiliensis Brongn. (Not represented in the collection.)
Neuropteridium Plantianum (Carr.) D. W. (Not represented in the collection.)
Glossopteris Browniana Brongn.
Glossopteris indica (Brongn.) Schimp.
Glossopteris ampla Dana.
Glossopteris occidentalis n. sp.
Glossopteris sp.
Vertebraria sp.
Gangamopteris obovata (Carr.) D. W.
Ottokaria ovalis n. sp.
Arberia minasica n. g., n. sp.
Derbyella aurita n. g., n. sp.
Nœggerathiopsis Hislopi (Bunb.) Feist.
Cardiocarpon Seixasi n. sp.
Cardiocarpon Moreiranum n. sp.
Cardiocarpon Oliveiranum n. sp.
Cardiocarpon Barcellosum n. sp.
Voltzia? sp.
Dadoxylon Pedroi Zeill.
Dadoxylon nummularium n. sp.
Dadoxylon meridionale n. sp.
Carpolithus? sp.
Hastimima Whitei n. g., n. sp.

Although the number of forms, forty in all, is not large, it will at once be noted that it embraces representatives of the four dominant and characteristic groups of the older Gondwana flora; namely, *Phyllotheca*, *Glossopteris*, *Gangamopteris* and *Nœggerathiopsis*, all of which are present in identical oriental species.

I. C. WHITE.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.,
August 1, 1906.

THE FOREST DISTRICTS OF UGANDA.

A journey of inspection through the most important forest areas of the Uganda protectorate has lately been made by Mr. M. T. Dawe, officer in charge of the forestry and scientific department, who gives the results of his observations in a parliamentary paper, according to the abstract in *The Geographical Journal*. The largest forests (as shown in a sketch-map accompanying the report) lie along two strips of country, one running near the west and northwest shores of the Victoria Nyanza, the other following a more or less parallel line through the extreme west of the protectorate. Mr. Dawe describes each forest in turn, and though his point of view is mainly economic, many details of scientific interest can be gleaned from the report. A discovery was that of the Lagos silk rubber tree (*Funtumia elastica*) as an indigenous element, while several new species of *Landolphia*, some of economic importance, were also brought to light. Of the first forests visited, that of Bujeju in Buddu occupies a low-lying tract near the lake, some parts of which seem once to have formed part of the latter. The forest seems comparatively new, and to be gradually encroaching on the interior plains. It contains no good rubber-vines, though they are found in adjoining areas. One of the trees found in this district, though not of large size, is a variety of the valuable *Podocarpus milanjianus*, which occurs practically on the lake-shore. Of the western forests, that of western Ankole occupies a large area east of Lake Albert Edward. It is largely composed of three trees—*Carapa grandiflora; Symphonia globulifera* and *Parinarium excelsum*. Mr. Dawe remarks that almost every forest in Uganda possesses its own special character,

due to the predominance of one or two particular trees. In Toro, the Kibale forest covers a considerable area. The most common tree is one nearly allied to *Maba abyssinica,* with ebony-like markings in the center. An interesting tree with resinous bark and a timber much resembling sandal-wood proved to be unknown, and has been placed in a new genus (*Dawea*), as well as in a new tribe of *Bixineæ*. To the south this forest touches the northern end of Lake Ruisamba. An account is given of the types of vegetation on the Ruwenzori range, agreeing generally with those of previous travelers, though more detailed as regards species met with. Here, too, the *Podocarpus milanjianus* occurs. The tree-*Senecio* growing near the lower glaciers proved to be a new species, which has been named *adnivalis*. From the point reached near the base of the glacier no snow was visible (in July), and Mr. Dawe concludes that there are much colder seasons. The country comprising the Semliki plains, with the Ruwenzori and Mboga ranges on either side, is described as one of the finest districts for cultivation in the protectorate, the hot Semliki valley being especially adapted for tropical products, such as Para rubber. The climate of the Mboga hills seems more bracing than that of Ruwenzori. In the Semliki forest (which is largely composed of *Cynometra*), the oil palm of West Africa is found, and is said to be abundant in certain localities. The Bwamba of this region are very destructive to forest land, as they are constantly making new clearings. In the Bugoma forest of Unyoro the *Cynometra Alexandri* is again abundant, and where this is the case there is little rubber. Further north, the Budongo forest is said to cover an area of 350 square miles. It is well watered. The growth of trees is very dense, and it is the most valuable timber forest seen in the protectorate, the most important trees belonging to the mahogany order. Unyoro is regarded by Mr. Dawe as offering great possibilities for agriculture, and as admirably adapted for cotton so far as the soil is concerned.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY.[1]

It is believed by the president and members of the board of trustees that the vesting of the power of removal of members of the university solely in the hands of the president in accordance with the original deed of grant is an arrangement not desirable as a permanency in university management. Furthermore, there seems no good reason why appointments, promotions and removals should not stand on the same footing. In view of this, the following resolution was adopted by the board of trustees of the university, on March 30, 1906, with the full approval of the president. This resolution, although properly belonging to the report for 1906–07, is on account of its importance incorporated here, the delay in printing the present report making this possible.

Whereas, It is desirable that all nominations for appointments and promotions of members of the teaching staff at the university, and all recommendations for dismissals, should be made by or through the president of the university, the board of trustees taking no initiative in these matters, and

Whereas, It is undesirable that either the power of appointment or removal should rest absolutely in the hands of a single person,

It is Resolved and agreed by the board of trustees and president of the Leland Stanford Junior University that so long as nominations for appointments and promotions of members of the teaching staff of the university are made by or through the president of the university, no dismissal shall be made without the concurrence of a majority of the trustees present at a meeting of the board of trustees at which a quorum shall be present.

That in the case of the recommendation of the removal of a member of the teaching staff involving any questions affecting his honor or moral character, he shall be furnished by the president, upon application, with a specific written statement of all charges and evidence reflecting upon his honor or moral character, and be given an opportunity to present a written statement of his answer and of any evidence he may wish to offer in defense, and a copy of all such charges and evidence, together with any answer and evidence

[1] Concluding part of the annual report of President David Starr Jordan.